YELKHIN, A. N.

YELKHIN, A. N. --"Effect of Subzero Temperatures on the Mechanical Properties of Pine Lumber at Various Values of Lumber Moisture Contents." *(Dissertations for Degrees in Science and Engineering Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions) Author's abstract of dissertation, presented at the Omsk Agricultural Inst imeni S. M. Kirov, Omsk, 1955

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 25, 18 Jun 55

* For the Degree of Doctor of Technical Sciences

YELKHIN, A.N., inzhener.

Resistance of frozen wood to impact (lateral) bending. Gidr.stroi. 25 no.10:54-56 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Wood--Testing)

ELKHOVSKAYA, E. S.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/7 Physiology July 59

2587. EFFECT OF γ-RAYS ON THE PHYSICO-CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF ERYTHROCYTES (Russian text) - Kriger Y. A. and Elhovskaya E. S. - BIOFIZIKA 1958, 3/6 (711-716) Graphs 3 illus. 3

Gamma-irradiation (42 kr., 700 r. per min.) followed by incubation causes an increase of low-frequency resistance in human erythrocytes; this demonstrates the swelling of the stromacytes with preservation of their structure. The data were confirmed in electron-microscopic investigations: no considerable changes were revealed in the structure of the stroma of the irradiated erythrocytes. Gamma-irradiation with 84 kr. led to an insignificant low-frequency electroconductivity, related to certain infractions of the submicroscopic structure of the erythrocytes; this was also confirmed in electron microscopy. Without a following incubation, irradiation of the erythrocytes causes an increase of ion migration out of the latter into the electrolyte-free medium as compared with the ion migration in control cells not having been submitted to haemolysis. The formation of a suspension of the irradiated erythrocytes in distilled water causes a gradual decrease of their low frequency-resistance, i.e. a phenomenon similar to stromoporosis. Electron-microscopic studies confirmed the conclusions based on conductivity measurements in demonstrating craters or holes, uncovered fibrillar structures and the falling off of whole pieces of the irradiated and then destroyed erythrocytes. Taken as a whole, the data raise doubts as to the validity of Faill's hypothesis, according to which the mechanisms of hypotonic and radiation haemolysis are identical. The latter is evidently based on such a weakening of the bonds between the separate components of the structure of the erythrocyte that a succeeding injuring effect provokes sharp infraction.

Biol-Soil Faculty Moscow OL Univ. im M.V. Lomonosov

PRISHCHEP, L.G., dotsent, kand. tekhn. nauk; SERGEYEV, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; YELKHOVSKAYA, M. Ye.

Use of high-voltage devices for the extermination of flying parasitic insects in orchards and gardens. Izv. TSKHA no. 1: 213-221 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra elektrifikatsii sel'skokhozyaystvennogo proizvodstva (for Prishchep, Sergeyev) i Ovoshchnaya opytnaya stantsiya (for Yelkhovskaya) Moskovskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy ordena Lenina akademii imeni Timiryazeva.

YELKHOVSKAYA, ~~Ye.S.;~~ KAIMANSON, A.E.; LIPCHINA, L.P.; TVERITINOV, V.N.; CHETVERIKOV, A.G.

Difference in the sensitivity to propl gallate in tissues of hepatoma and normal liver. Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.4:996-998 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Kondrat'yevym.

(GALLIC ACID) (LIVER--TUMORS)

YELKHOVSKAYA, Ye.S.; LIPCHINA, L.P.; CHETVERIKOV, A.G.

Interaction of propylgallate with the Rous's sarcoma virus adsorbed on erythrocytes and stromas. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.2:465-467 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut khimicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Kondrat'yevym.
(Gallic acid)
(Viruses)

YELKIN, A.

137-58-2-3212

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 138 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Yelkin, A., Oberman, D.

TITLE: Automatic Welder for Assembly and Welding of Reinforcements (Avtomat dlya sborki i svarki armaturnykh setok)

PERIODICAL: Stroit. materialy, 1957, Nr 7, p 17

ABSTRACT: Report on an automatic machine designed by P.I.Beletskiy, electrician and machinist, designed to weld reinforcements up to 4.5 m wide. The machine consists of a base along which a carriage carrying the welder proper moves, the latter consisting of a 75 kva welding transformer and panels bearing 4 portable electrodes. The system permits simultaneous welding of 4 spots on bars up to 12 mm in diameter and 2 spots on bars over 12 mm, the total thickness of the bars being $\leq$ 32 mm. The spacing between longitudinal rods may be 85-300 mm and between transverse rods 85-250 mm. Application of force to the electrodes is electromechanical; a force of up to 500 kg is developed. The speed of longitudinal motion of the assembled reinforcement is 8 m/min. The rate of motion of the welding carriage is 12 m/min. The power of the drive motor is 3.7 kva.

A.P.

Card 1/1

1. Welding--Equipment--Design 2. Welding--Equipment--Applications

YELKIN, A.

Our university. Nauka i pered. op. v sel'khoz. 8 no.5:34-37 My '58.
(MIRA 11:5)

1. Deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta RSFSR, predsedatel' kolkhoza imeni Stalina, Kargapol'skogo rayona, Kurganskaya oblast'.
(Moscow--Agricultural exhibitions)

YELKIN, Anatoliy

Time revived. IUn.tekh. 6 no.1:60-63 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Clocks and watches—Repairing and adjusting)

YELKIN, A.G.

OBERMAN, D.L., inzh.; YELKIN, A.G., inzh.

P.I. Boletskii's automatic tool for welding mesh reinforcements. Nov. tekh. i pered. op. v stroi. 20 no.4:25-27 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Reinforced concrete)

ACCESSION NR: AT4013978 S/3070/63/000/000/0092/0093

AUTHOR: Yel'kin, A.I.

TITLE: The use of wire-type resistance strain gauges for tests in a vacuum

SOURCE: Novy*ye mashiny*i pribory* diya ispy*taniya metallov. Sbornik statey. Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1963, 92-93

TOPIC TAGS: strain gauge, wire type strain gauge, resistance strain gauge, metal testing, vacuum strain testing

ABSTRACT: Using the Wheatstone bridge arrangement shown in Fig. 1 of the Enclosure, which can be balanced by the deflection of a cantilever, the author discovered that, contrary to expectations, the imposition of a vacuum alters the electrical resistance and coefficient of strain sensitivity of a resistance strain gauge, resulting in displacement of the zero point and erroneous force measurements. Experiments showed that these effects are probably due to the formation of an air cushion between the strain gauge and the metal surface during evacuation, as well as to the changes in elasticity and adherence resulting from the abrupt decrease in humidity. A technique for eliminating these errors is also described, consisting of heating the sample and strain gauge to

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4013978

40-50C, washing with acetone and covering the entire assembly with 1-mm layer of picein. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Problemnaya laboratoriya fiziki polimerov Moskovskogo Gosudarstvennogo pedagogicheskogo instituta im. V.I. Lenina (Special Research Laboratory in Polymer Physics, Moscow State Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4013978

ENCLOSURE: 01

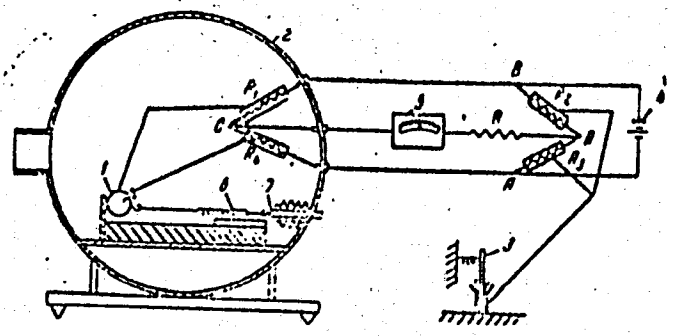


Fig. 1. Schematic representation of a set-up for studying the characteristics of wire-type resistance strain gauges in a vacuum: 1 - steel ring, 2 - sealed chamber, 3 - cantilever, 4 - battery, 5 - recording microammeter, 6 - dynamometer, 7 - screw. R = resistance; R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 = strain gauges.

Card 3/3

S/032/63/029/002/022/028
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Bartenev, G. M., and Yel'kin, A. I.

TITLE: Vacuum tribometer

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 29, no. 2, 1963, 227 - 229

TEXT: A tribometer is described which differs from the ordinary types in that the friction strength is measured by means of wire strain gauges in a vacuum chamber and that the temperature can be varied between -70 and +100°C by a copper block with channels through which flow the cooling or heating liquids. The rate of feed can be varied between 10^{-3} and 10^{2} mm/min. The maximum error of measurement was 3%. The friction coefficient can be determined in vacuo at 10^{-5} mm Hg or in inert gas. It was found for СКС-30 (SKS-30) rubber that below 15°C the friction coefficient measured in vacuo differs considerably from that measured in air because the coefficient of friction in air has been assumed too low; presumably owing to the condensation of water vapor on the friction surface. There are 2 figures.

Card 1/1

BARTENEV, G.M.; YEL'KIN, A.I.

Friction properties of rubberlike polymers at low temperatures.
Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.2:320-322 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut im. V.I. Lenina. Predstavleno akademikom V.A.Karginym.
(Friction) (Polymers)

S/138/63/000/003/006/008
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Bartenev, G. M., Lavrent'yev, V. V., Yel'kin, A. I.

TITLE: The friction coefficient of rubber

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 3, 1963, 20 - 22

TEXT: The friction coefficient of rubber is defined as the main characteristic in calculating the friction properties of parts and machine units; in engineering practice it is the ratio of friction force F to the normal load N: $\mu = \frac{F}{N}$. The magnitude of the nominal surface of contact parts is not taken into account. The effect of the nominal contact surface on the friction coefficient of rubber is studied, measured at N = const, and p = const (nominal pressure - - $p = N/S_n$). Conclusion: the friction coefficient measured at N = const depends on the nominal contact surface; measured at p = const it does not depend on it. Experiments have confirmed this conclusion. The friction coefficient was measured on a tribometer instrument (Figure 1) based on the idea that the contact surface changes simultaneously with a change of the load, whereby the pressure

Card 1/3

remains constant. For materials of various hardness, a different change in the friction coefficient is noted depending on the nominal contact surface. It is generally concluded that, when using the friction coefficient for calculating parts and evaluating their friction properties, it is necessary to consider that the friction coefficient determined according to ГОСТ-426-57 (GOST-426-57) is only a relative value, since it depends on the magnitude of nominal contact surface and nominal load. At a constant normal pressure, the friction coefficient is actually a constant value for various nominal contact surfaces and can be used in calculating constructions only for normal pressures where it has been measured. In other normal pressures, it can be calculated from the law of rubber friction. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

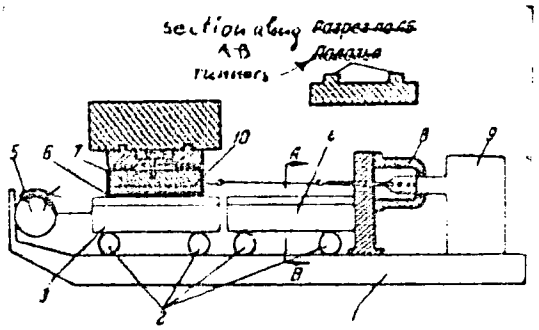
ASSOCIATION: Problemnaya laboratoriya fiziki polimerov pri MGPI im. V. I. Lenina (Laboratory for Problems of Polymer Physics at the MGPI im. V. I. Lenin)

3/138/63/000/003/006/008
A051/A126

The friction coefficient of rubber

Figure 1. Diagram of the tribometer for the study of the effect of nominal contact surface on the friction coefficient of rubber under a constant pressure

Legend: 1 - steel base, 2 - rollers, 3, 4 - carriages, 5 - dynamometer, 6 - tested sample, 7 - holder, 8 - micrometric screw, 9 - reducer, 10 - porous rubber.



Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001962610014-1"

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L 00312-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWP(i)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) 57
BW/JD/WW/DJ/GS/RM/WH 55

ACCESSION NR: AT5020433 UR/0000/65/000/000/0072/0075

AUTHORS: Bartenev, G. M.; Yel'kin, A. I.; Gridunova, Ye. B.; Voyevodskaya, M. V.

TITLE: Effects of lubricants on friction of rubber on metal at low temperatures

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet po treniyu i smazkam. Teoriya smazochnogo deystviya i novyye materialy (Theory of lubricating action and new materials). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 72-75

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, friction, lubricant, low temperature effect, low temperature research/ TsIATIM 221 lubricant, TsIATIM 205 lubricant

ABSTRACT: The effects of solid lubricants (fine dispersion graphite type KT and molybdenum disulfide), liquid lubricant No. 3, and lubricants TsIATIM-221 (based on No. 3) and TsIATIM-205 on the maximum friction between various rubbers and steel were investigated in the temperature range 50 to -200C at a constant load of 2 kg/mm^2, contact area 1.5 cm^2, and sliding speed 1 mm/min on the apparatus described by G. M. Bartenev, V. V. Lavrent'yev, and A. I. El'kin (Pribory dlya issledovaniya sily treniya vysokoelasticheskikh polimerov. Teoriya treniya i iznosa. Izd-vo "Nauka," 1965). The unlubricated friction force of unfilled rubber (based on SKF-26) on steel was found to increase slowly from 4.5 kg at 20C

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L 00312-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5020433

2

to 5 kg at -30C, drop sharply to ≈ 1 kg at that temperature, and remain approximately constant to temperatures of -200C. Graphite lubrication decreased the friction force to ≈ 0.6 kg (almost constant from 20 to -200C), while molybdenum disulfide was 15-20% less effective than graphite. The friction force for unfilled rubber (based on SKMS-10) on steel without lubrication was found to be larger than with liquid lubrication over a range of temperatures (depending on the lubricant) and was smaller over other temperature ranges (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchnyy sovet po treniyu i smazkam, AN SSSR (Scientific Committee on Friction and Lubrication, AN SSSR) 44

SUBMITTED: 22May65 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: FP,TD

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 00312-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5020433

ENCLOSURE: 01

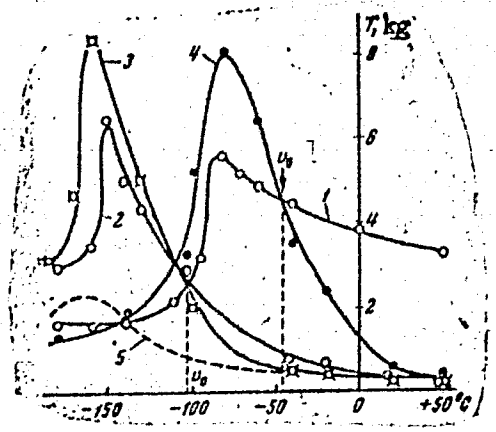

Fig. 1.
1- without lubricant; 2- lubricant No. 3; 3- TsIATIM-221;
4- TsIATIM-205; 5- running friction with TsIATIM-221

Card 3/3

L 4937-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) JD/DJ/GS/RM

ACC NR: AT5022668 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0095/0099

AUTHORS: Bartenev, G. M.; Yel'kin, A. I.

ORG: Scientific Committee on Friction and Lubrication, AN SSSR (Nauchnyy sovet po treniyu i smazkam AN SSSR)

TITLE: Friction mechanism of highly elastic materials at high and low temperatures

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Nauchnyy sovet po treniyu i smazkam. Teoriya treniya i iznosa (Theory of friction and wear). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 95-99

TOPIC TAGS: polymer friction, rubber friction, friction mechanism/ SKS 50 latex

ABSTRACT: Frictional properties of rubber-like polymers (unfilled rubbers made from natural latex, butadiene, and other synthetic latexes) were investigated with a vacuum tribometer as explained by G. M. Bartenev and A. I. Yel'kin (Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1963, No. 2). The friction forces between the specimen and a polished steel surface (13 class finish) were measured over a temperature range of 100 to -200C and in the velocity range of 10^{-3} - 10^{-2} mm/minute. Test results (see Figs. 1 and 2) show that the two curves are essentially mirror images.

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L 4937-66

ACC NR: AT5022668

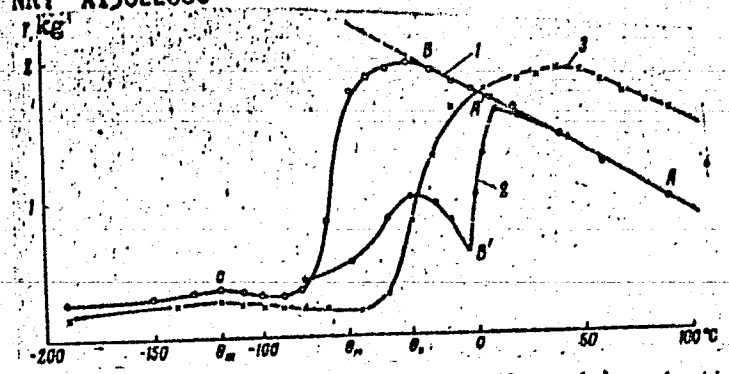

Fig. 1. Friction force versus temperature:
1- in vacuum;
2- in normal atmosphere (1 and 2 natural rubber);
3- latex SKS-50

K. A. Grosch (Nature, 197, March 2, 858, 1963) and other authors have tried to correlate the maximum friction with the maximum mechanical losses in the rubber, considering the friction process as dissipation of elastic energy in the rubber volume due to, for example, vibrations induced by surface roughness. According to the theory of G. M. Bartenev (K teorii sukhogo treniya. Dokl. AN SSSR, 1954, t. 96, 1161) and some experimental data, the adhesion mechanism of friction (loss at surface due to bending and breaking of polymer chains) is of greater importance for friction on a polished surface than the elastic loss mechanism. A qualitative

Card 2/3

L 4937-66
ACC NR: AT5022668

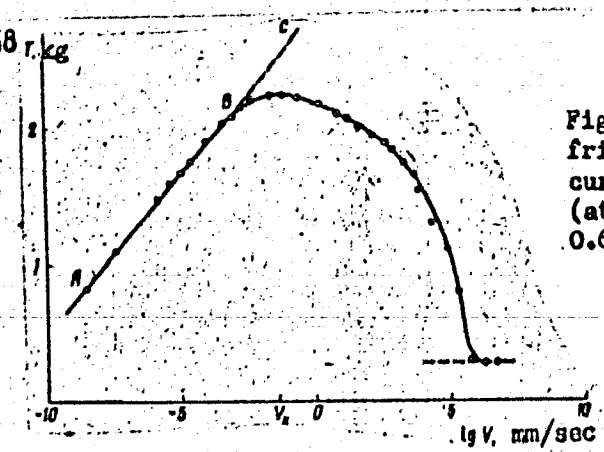

Fig. 2. Generalized friction-speed curve for SKS-50 (at 40C, load = 0.65 kg/cm^2)

explanation of the shape of the curves in Fig. 1 is presented which stipulates that the maximum friction force cannot be correlated with the experimental results if elastic losses are assumed but that the maximum is primarily related to the rubber transition temperature below which solidification reduces the actual contact area and thus the friction. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: MT, ME/ SUBM DATE: 18May65/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 004

Card 3/3

BARTENEV, G.M.; YEL'KIN, A.I.

Friction properties of polymers in the unsettled stage of sliding friction at high and low temperatures. Vysokom. soed. 7 no.6:992-997 Je '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Lenina.

TETERUK, G.I.; ZAVYAZKIN, P.G.; ALIYEV, T.M.; ALIYEV, A.G.; MELIK-SHAKHNAZAROV, A.M.; ARULIS, B.K.; BARTENEV, G.M.; YEL'KIN, A.I.; KOSTIN, V.I.; KHARKHARDIN, S.I.; SERGEYEV, A.I.; VARTANOV, S.Kh.; PRIMANCHUK, L.I.; MOLODTSOV, A.A.; SHMELEV, N.V.; POVINSKIY, M.I.; ABRAMOV, N.N.; YEROFEYEV, L.V.; RYAKHIN, V.A.; ZE'ENIN, A.N.; BERKMAN, I.L.

Patent certificates for Soviet inventions. Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.5: 35-36 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

YELKIN, A.V.

25(5);30(5) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2955

Moscow. Inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

Voprosy povysheniya ekonomicheskoy effektivnosti kapital'nykh vlozheniy za schet uluchsheniya ekonomiki i organizatsii stroitel'nogo proizvodstva, a takzhe stroitel'nogo proyektirovaniya (Problems of Increasing Economic Benefits of Capital Investments by Improving the Economy and Organization of Construction Work and Planning) Moscow, Gosstroyizdat, 1959. 673 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 14) Errata slip inserted. 2,000 copies printed.

Additional Sponsoring Agencies: USSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. Otdel ekonomiki stroitel'stva, Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki stroitel'stva, and Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo stroitel'noy promyshlennosti SSSR. Sektsiya ekonomiki i organizatsii.

Eds.: B. I. Bakhteyev, G. A. Dovzhik, A. S. Ginzburg, S. A. Yefremov, I. A. Kazarovich, A. G. Rotshteyn, V. V. Uspenskiy, N. A. Nazlov, V. N. Shakhnovskiy, and A. N. Shkinev; Tech. Ed.: P. G. Ottenson; Editorial Board of the Institute: G. V. Kozlova (Resp. Ed.) Docent; Ye. I. Varenik, Professor, V. I. Veyts, Professor, S. P. Vostrokhatov, Professor, V. G. Davidovich, Professor, N. I. Denyevskiy, Professor, S. P. Zhebrovskiy, Professor, S. Ya. Kaganin, Professor, P. V. Kaniovskiy, Professor, N. N. Zakharov, Professor, L. I. Onishchik, Professor, N. Ye. Pestov, Professor, L. N. Roytburd, Professor, N. A. Satel', Professor, G. V. Tsylov, Professor, B. A. Telesnov, Professor; Editorial Commission of this volume: V. F. Girovskiy (Chairman) Docent, Ye. I. Varenik, Professor, M. S. Gurevich, I. Ya. Ivanin, Docent, S. N. Kaynin, Candidate of Technical Sciences.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for staff members of construction organizations, design bureaus, and scientific research establishments as well as for faculty members and students of institutions of higher education.

COVERAGE: This collection of reports on construction problems was originally presented and discussed at a scientific-technical conference held in Moscow in February 1958 under the auspices of the Moscow Engineering and Economic Institute and other government and scientific organizations. Possibilities of increasing economic benefits from capital investments by improving methods of organizing and planning construction projects are reviewed. Results of efforts by construction and design organizations to reduce the costs of construction and building operations, to introduce economic accountability and planning in lower level construction units, to increase the productivity of labor, and to boost work and planning efficiency are analyzed. Problems in preparing estimates, making financial forecasts, and financing construction projects are discussed. No references are given.

Onishchik, L. I., A. V. Yelkin, B. A. Gribov, A. P. Kondrashov, L. A. Shkolnik, and A. A. Kuznetsov. Ways of Improving Technical and Economic Efficiency of the Most Important Decisions on Standard Housing Projects 41

Card 3/11

YELKIN, A. V.

YELKIN, A. V. Modification of Wiring Diagrams of Surface-Grinding Machines (Izmeneniye Elektricheskoy Skhemy Ploskoshlifoval'nykh Stankov), pp. 20-21

A wiring diagram modification which assured longer service life of electric motors, improved the power factor and added to the safety of operation of surface-grinding machines is briefly described. (Diagrams).

SO: PROMYSHLENNAYA ENERGETIKA, No. 10, Oct. 1952, Moscow (1502270)

ONISHCHIK, L.I., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; YELKIN, A.V., dotsent; SMIRNOV, B.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MANDRIKOV, A.P., kand.tekhn. nauk; SHLEINA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SUDARIKOV, A.A., inzh.

Increasing technical and economic effectiveness of basic designs of standard apartment houses. Trudy MIEI no.14:41-101 '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Moskovskiy inzhenerno-ekonomicheskiy institut. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Onishchik).
(Apartment houses) (Architecture--Designs and plans)

DYURICH, N.A., YEL'KIN, A.YE., LAVRENT'YEV, V.V.

New apparatus and methods for determining the friction coefficient of polymers.

Report presented at the 13th Conference on high-molecular compounds Moscow, 8-11 Oct 62

YELKIN, D. A.

"Use of penicillin during appearance of forms of skin tuberculosis," Nauch. zapiski Gor'k. in-t dermatologii i venerologii i Kafedry kozhno-venerich. bolezney GGMI, im. Kirova, Issue 12, 1948, p. 106-11

SO: U-3264, 10 April 1953, (Letopis 'nykh Stately, No. 3, 1949

YELKIN, D. A. Lecturer; ZOROKHOVICH, I. I.

"The Roentgenotherapy of Acariasis of the Face."

Vestnik vererologii i dermatologii (Bulletin of Venerology Dermatology), No 1, January-February 1954 (Biomper), Moscow.

YEL'KIN D.G.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Human and Animal Physiology. Nervous System, Higher Nervous Activity, Behavior. T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No. 70567

Author : Yel'kin, D.G.
Inst : Scientific Research Institute of Psychology UkrainianRSR
Title : The Problem of the Role of Various Analyzers in the Perception of Space and Time

Orig Pub : Nauk. zap. Nauk. desl. in-t psikhol. URSR, 1956, Vol 4, 106-122

Abstract : In 20 experimental subjects 19-20 years of age, studies were made of the precision of perception of space and time and their relations in the activity of the kinesthetic analyzer (A) (on a kinomomotor), of the visual A (on the complexation apparatus), of the skin A (with the aesthesio-motor), and of the auditory A (by the method of space localization and evaluation of the duration of a sound

Card 1/2

34778-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/HW/JG

ACC NR: AP6020742 SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/66/000/006/0083/0085

AUTHOR: Drits, M. Ye.; Sviderskaya, Z. A.; Yelkin, F. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of alloying on the structure and properties of Mg-Li alloys containing aluminum

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 6, 1966, 83-85

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium alloy, lithium containing alloy, aluminum containing alloy, tin containing alloy, silver containing alloy, copper containing alloy, nickel containing alloy, calcium containing alloy, barium containing alloy, bismuth containing alloy, neodymium containing alloy, alloy property

ABSTRACT: An attempt has been made to improve and stabilize the mechanical properties of Mg—14% Li—1.5% Al alloy by additional alloying with Ca, Bi, Ba, Ni, Nd, Ce, La, Cu, Sn and Ag. Roughly machined alloy ingots were extruded at 200C with a reduction of 88% and tested for structure and mechanical properties. The test results showed that the structure of cast Mg—14% Li—1.5% Al alloy had a coarse-grained β-phase, which partly recrystallized with extrusion. The majority of quaternary alloys in the as-cast condition had a finer structure than the ternary alloys, while extruded alloys had a partly recrystallized structure with precipitation of a secondary phase.

UDC: 669.721'884:620.1

Card 1/3

L 34778-66

ACC NR: AP6020742

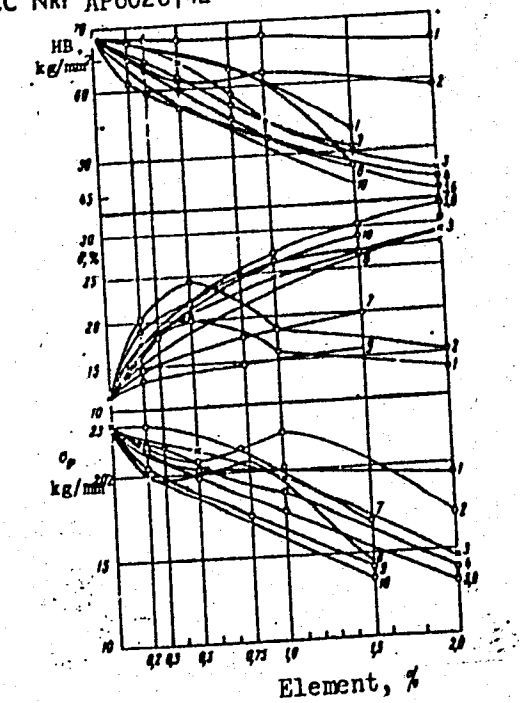

Fig. 1. Dependence of the mechanical properties of hot-extruded Mg—14%Li—1.5%Al alloy on the content of alloying elements

1 - Ag; 2 - Sn; 3 - Nd; 4 - Cu; 5 - La; 6 - Ce; 7 - Ba; 8 - Bi; 9 - Ca; 10 - Ni.

Card 2/3

L 34778-66

ACC NR: AP6020742

10

With increasing content of Ca, Bi, Ba, Ni, Nd, Ce, La, Cu (from 0.10—0.30 to 1.5—2.0%), the tensile strength of the ternary alloys decreased by 7—9 kg/mm² and the ductility increased by 2—3 times (see Fig. 1). Alloying Mg—14%Li—1.5% Al with silver decreased the strength of the alloy considerably less than the other elements and had practically no effect on the structure. Mechanical tests of extruded alloys after stabilization annealing showed that none of the alloying elements, except silver, improves the stability of the mechanical properties. After stabilizing annealing (100 hr at 60C) the Mg—14%Li—1.5%Al—2%Ag alloy had a tensile strength of 17 kg/mm², a yield strength of 15.8 kg/mm², and an elongation of 24%, compared to 15.5 kg/mm², 14.8 kg/mm² and 20%, respectively, for Mg—14%Li—1.5%Al alloy, and showed at 60C a 15—20% increase in the short-and long-term hardness. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [WW]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ OTH REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 5029

Card 3/3

L 46768-66 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/JG/JH

ACC NR: AP6031721 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0370/66/000/005/0125/0131

AUTHOR: Drits, M. Ye. (Moscow); Sviderskaya, Z. A. (Moscow); Yelkin, F. M. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of additional alloying on the structure and properties of beta-phase magnesium-lithium alloys

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 5, 1966, 125-131

TOPIC TAGS: magnesium lithium alloy, aluminum containing alloy, zinc containing alloy, copper containing alloy, rare metal containing alloy, silver containing alloy, alloy structure, alloy property, MAGNESIUM BASE ALLOY, LITHIUM CONTAINING ALLOY, SOLID MECHANICAL PROPERTY

ABSTRACT: The effect of lithium and some other alloying elements on the structure and properties of magnesium-base alloys has been investigated. It was found that the mechanical properties of binary magnesium-lithium alloy remain unchanged with lithium content varied within 10—20%. The hot extruded alloys have high ductility, 40—50% elongation, but a tensile strength of only 9—11 kg/mm^2 and a yield strength of 6—7 kg/mm^2. In the as-cast condition, the alloy has a uniform coarse-grained structure of solid solution with grain size decreasing as lithium content increases from 10% to 20%. Aluminum added in the amount of 1.5% to magnesium-14% lithium alloy raises the tensile strength to 22—23 kg/mm^2, the yield strength to 20—22 kg/mm^2, and the hardness to 60—70 kg/mm^2, but reduces elongation to 10—15%; zinc, silver, copper

Card 1/2 UDC: 669.721.5'884

L 46768-66

ACC NR: AP6031721

cadmium, and neodymium also increase the tensile and yield strength, but not as much as aluminum. Zinc, for instance, added in the amount of 0.25—4.0%, increases the alloy strength by 5—6 kg/mm^2, but reduces the elongation from 40—50% to 30—35%. Addition of 0.5—5.0% silver increases the alloy strength, but somewhat lowers its ductility. The alloy containing 14% lithium and 5% silver had a tensile strength, yield strength and elongation of 14 kg/mm^2, 10.7 kg/mm^2, and 38%, respectively. Alloying with neodymium, lanthanum and cerium increased the elongation to 60% without significant effect on the strength. Aging at 20C for 6 months or at 60C for 100 hr lowers the strength and raises the ductility of alloy containing aluminum. Alloys with an aluminum content of 0.75—2.0% are the least affected by aging. Zinc, silver, copper, neodymium, lanthanum, zirconium and yttrium reduce somewhat the softening effect of aging. Orig. art. has: 5 figures. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 19Apr65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 018/ ATD PRESS: 5090

Card 2/2 mt

YELLKIN, Grigoriy Andreyevich; PESOTSKIY, A.N., redaktor; FEDUNOV, B.N., redaktor izdatel'stva; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Laying out pine logs to be cut for sloop deck lumber] Raskroi sosnovykh breven na polubno-shliupochnye pilomaterialy. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1957. 42 p. (MLRA 10:10)
(Lumber)

YEL'KIN, G. A., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "~~Investigation~~ Study of ~~a cut~~ the splitting of pine logs as lumber material for ~~decks of small boats.~~ deck launches." Len, 1958. 19 pp with drawings. (Min Higher Ed USSR, Leningr Order of Lenin Forest ~~Technol~~ Engineering Acad im S. M. Kirov), 100 copies. (KL, 9-58, 117)

KARNAUKHOVA, Zinaida Mironovna; YEL'KIN, Grigoriy Andreyevich; TITKOV, G.G., red.; MIKHAYLOVA, L.G., red.izd-va; BACHURINA, A.M., tekhn.red.

[Album of patterns for sawing logs into lumber] Al'bom postavov dlia raspilovki breven na stroitel'nye pilomaterialy. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1960. 162 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Sawmills)

TETYAYEV, A.M.; YELKIN, G.A.

Powered production line for polishing combined radio-television cabinets. Der. prom. 10 no.7:24 Jl '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Woodworking machinery)

YEL'KIN, Grigoriy Andreyevich; MAKSAKOVA, A.M., red.izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn. red.

[Charts for sawing logs breaking-down systems for export lumber] Skhemy raskroia breven (postavy) na eksportnye pilomaterialy. 2. izd. dop. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962. 306 p. (MIRA 16:4)

(Lumber trade—Tables and ready-reckoners)

[illegible] Reflex Klystron [illegible]

[illegible]

Article is the set of a [illegible] in the [illegible] as an amplifier in the [illegible] of a millimeter and has been investigated. The Klystron input impedance is measured for different frequencies and modes. The possibility is shown of amplifying the external signal and a [illegible] is determined of the amplification in the input signal, as well as of the output power on the reflector voltage.

[illegible]

109-2-1-4/17

AUTHOR: Gorelik, G. S., and Yelkin, G. A.

TITLE: Transformation of Fluctuations of Amplitude and Phase of Self-Oscillations by Resonant Systems (O preobrazovanii flyuktuatsiy amplitudy i fazy avtokolebaniy rezonansnymi sistemami)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol 2, Nr 1, pp 28-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a theoretical investigation of the transmission of a signal with random fluctuating phase and amplitude by a system which includes a linear (resonant) element and a nonlinear (detector) element. Formulas are derived which allow determination of the statistical characteristics of the output phase and amplitude of a resonant system if the statistical characteristics of the input phase and amplitude fluctuations are known. The problem has dual interest: (1) fluctuation phenomena are important in the shf generators; amplitude and phase of fluctuations can be measured by a circuit resembling that of Bershteyn; (2) in designing oscillators with automatic frequency control, it is necessary to know the spectra of fluctuations. On the basis of a differential equation connecting the input and the output processes, the authors develop a set of linear truncated equations which approximately

Card 1/2

109-2-1-4/17

Transformation of Fluctuations of Amplitude and Phase of Self-Oscillations by ...

demonstrate that the fluctuations of the output amplitude and phase are lagging behind the fluctuations of the input amplitude and phase. If the spectra of the input process are known, the spectra of the output phase difference and amplitude can be determined by the use of the above-developed equations. Assuming that amplitude fluctuations of an oscillator do not cause its frequency fluctuations, the natural fluctuations of phase and amplitude which are due to schrot effect and thermal noise are statistically independent and are described by formulas (26) and (27). The natural width of the spectrum of an oscillator can be determined by means of formula (31). Instability of the parameters of an oscillator determines the "technical" width of the spectrum of self-oscillations (formulas given). In a real physical oscillator, the technical drift and the natural fluctuation are combined as two statistically independent processes.

There are two figures and nine references, three of which are Soviet, in the article.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, AS USSR (Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1956

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2 1. Signals--Transmission 2. Oscillations--Theory 3. Mathematics --Applications

109-10-13/19

YELKIN, G. A.

109-10-13/19

AUTHORS: Vasneva, G.A., Gaygerov, B.A., Grigor'yants, V.V., Yelkin, G.A., and Zhabotinskiy, M.Ye.

TITLE: Phase-lock Automatic Frequency Control of Klystrons by means of a Molecular Oscillator (Fazovaya avtopodstroyka klistrona po molekulyarnomu generatoru)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1957, Vol.II, No.10, p. 1300 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: The frequency of a 2.5 cm, 10 mW klystron was stabilised by means of a molecular oscillator. A second harmonic of the klystron and the signal of the molecular oscillator were applied to a balanced mixer and the resulting difference-frequency signal was applied to a phase detector. A signal from a quartz stabilised oscillator, operating at 50 Mc/s, was also fed to the detector. The output voltage of the detector was applied to the reflector of the klystron, as a result of which the klystron had a pull-in bandwidth of 0.15 Mc/s and a synchronisation bandwidth of 0.5 Mc/s. There are 6 references, 5 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: The Institute of Radio-engineering and Electronics Ac.Sc. USSR (Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR

Card 1/2

Phase-lock Automatic Frequency Control of Klystrons by means of a Molecular Oscillator. 109-10-13/19

SUBMITTED: June 28, 1957.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 2/2

KLYUMEL', M.Z.; TITOV, V.N.; YELKIN, G.A.

Methods for immediate production of accumulated and differentiated frequencies. Trudy inst.Kom.stand., mer i izm.prib. no.59:16-17 '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Frequency changers)

YELKIN, G.A., RAKHIMOV, G.G.

Tuning an ammonia maser by Zeeman line Broadening.

Report to be submitted for the annual Meeting of the Scientific-Technical Society of Radioengineering and Electronics, named after A.S, Popov, Moscow 7-12 May 1963

ACC NR: AT6020236 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/2569/65/000/077/0067/0071

AUTHORS: Yelkin, G. A.; Rakhimov, G. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Reproducibility of the frequency of a molecular generator on the ammonia transition line

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta, no. 77(137), 1965. Issledovaniya v oblasti izmereniya vremeni i chastoty (Research in the field of time and frequency measurement), 67-71

TOPIC TAGS: molecular generator, crystal oscillator, klystron, electron tube, frequency characteristic, mean square error

ABSTRACT: The possibility of using a molecular generator with an ammonia $N^{14}H_3$ emission line in the time and frequency service is examined. The work was done at VNIIFTRI to check the frequency of the standard 100-kHz quartz-crystal oscillators. The voltage from the quartz-crystal oscillator is fed to a frequency multiplier (see Fig. 1), where it is multiplied by 2560 and by 31. The frequencies of the oscillators are connected by the relation

$$f_1 = \frac{f_2 - F}{23\,870},$$

where f_1 is the frequency of the quartz-crystal oscillator; f_2 the frequency of the

Card 1/2 UDC: 539.194:546.171.1:529.761

ACC NR: AT6020236

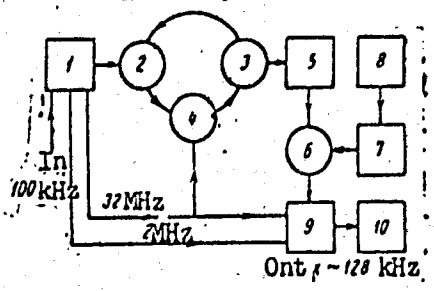

Fig. 1. Molecular generator: 1 - frequency multiplier X 79360; 2 - mixer; 3 - klystron ($f \sim$ 7968 MHz); 4 - if amp and phase detector; 5 - frequency multiplier X 3; 6 - mixer; 7 - molecular generator ($f \sim$ 23870.128 MHz); 8 - tuning unit; 9 - if amp and frequency converter; 10 - electronic frequency meter

molecular generator; and F the difference frequency. Reproduction of the frequency of the molecular generator by tuning the resonator by magnetic broadening of the transition line eliminates thermal drift of the resonator frequency. Frequency characteristics are given. The rms error of the measurement method is about $2 \cdot 10^{-10}$. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas, 1 diagram, 5 graphs, and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: -Feb62/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2

GUREVICH, M.B., arkhitektor; YEL'KIN, G.A., arkhitektor; FILENKOV, Yu.P., arkhitektor; ZIL'BERMAN, G.P., arkhitektor; KRYUKOV, G.V., arkhitektor; PANCHENKO, N.D., arkhitektor; VOLOSHINOV, G.I., arkhitektor

Regardless of passengers convenience and economics of constructions. Transp. stroi. 15 no.3:57 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnicheskoy estetiki (for Gurevich, Yel'kin, Filenkov). 2. Novosibirskproyekt (for Zil'berman). 3. MVKhTU (for Kryukov). 4. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy proyektnoizyskatel'skiy i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut, transporta Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva SSSR (for Panchenko, Voloshinov).

SAMSONOV, G.V.; KLIKH, S.F.; YEL'KIN, G.E.; KIL'FIN, G.I.

Thermodynamic functions of the sorption of vitamin B_{12} by the salt forms of sulfonated resins. Koll. zhur. 27 no.1:101-105 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18.3)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

SAMSONOV, G.V.; YEL'KIN, G.E.; KLIKH, S.F.; BAKAYEVA, R.M.; KARPENKO, M.P.

Selective sorption of vitamin B_{12} in ionites. Med.prom. 14 no.3:3-12 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.
(CYANOCOBALAMINE) (ION EXCHANGE)

YEL'KIN, G.E.; KLIKH, S.F.; SAMSONOV, G.V.

Frontal chromatographic method of purifying vitamin B_{12}. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33 no.6:1397-1403 Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Cyanocobalamine)

YEL'KIN, G. E.

Cand Chem Sci - (diss) "Frontal-displacement chromatography on ion exchange resins and its application for the purification of medicinal substances." Leningrad, 1961. 11 pp; (Academy of Sciences USSR, Inst of High-Molecular Compounds); 150 copies; free; (KL, 5-61 sup, 175)

SAMSONOV, G.V.; YEL'KIN, G.E.; GITMAN, A.I.

Frontal displacement chromatography of albomycin on cation exchange resins. Trudy Len.khim.-farm.inst. no.15:211-219 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(ALBOMYCIN) (CHROMATOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS)
(BASE-EXCHANGING COMPOUNDS)

YELKIN, G.N.; ZEL'TSERMAN, I.M.; POPOV, B.A.; YUGOV, G.Ya.

Self-propelled hay baler. Sel'khozmahina no.2:3-4 F '56. (MLRA 9:5)

(Hay--Harvesting) (Agricultural machinery)

GERASIMOV, A.I.; YELKIN, G.N.

The PFSh-1,6 pick-up baler mounted on the SSh-75 automotive chassis. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.5:69-70 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Agricultural machinery)

VINOGRADOV, V.; TRIFONOV, V.; YEL'KIN, I.

More on the stage system. Prof.-tekh. obr. 22 no.6:26-27 Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Nachal'nik upravleniya organizatsii truda i tekhniki bezopasnosti Soveta narodnogo khozyaystva RSFSR (for Vinogradov).

YEL'KIN, I., inzh.

Wall without coal miners. Znan.ta pratsia no.12:3-4 D '59. (MIRA 13:4)
(Stalino Province--Coal mines and mining)
(Automation)

YEL'KIN, G. I.

"On Heat Transfer in a dragged Aerodynamically and Mechanically Quartz Gas Suspension"

Report presented at the Conference on heat and Mass Transfer. Minsk, USSR, 5-10 June 61

The paper deals with contact heat transfer problems in gas suspension at the presence of combined aerodynamic and mechanic drag counter falling particles.

YEL'KIN, G.I., inzh.; DOROSHEVSKIY, V.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; POTRAVKO, A.A., inzh.; PEKAR', G.M., inzh.

Measurement of the speed of dusty air and gas currents in pipelines. Elek. sta. 34 no.7:81-82 Jl '63. (MIRA 16:8)

YEL'KIN, G. I.; GORBIS, Z. R.

"Investigation of the elements of mechanics, aerodynamics, and heat transfer in a counterflow suspension."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Odessa Technological Inst.

YELKIN, I. I.

PA 2/49T88

USSR/Medicine - Hygiene and Sanitation
Medicine - Epidemiology Jan 48

"Twelfth All-Union Convention of Hygienists, Epidemiologists, Microbiologists, and Infection Specialists," I. I. Yelkin, Moscow, 2 pp

"Sov Med" No 1

Conference convened 13-20 Oct 47. Various problems and questions were brought up but main ones were on methods for prophylaxis in infections, and proper methods for organizing sanitary and epidemiological work.

[redacted]

2/49T88

YELKIN, I. I.

"Classification of Epidemic Outbursts of Tularemia," Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. i Immunobiol., No.1, pp. 21-23, 1948

YEIKIN, I. I.

"Epidemic Effects of German Occupation," Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol. i Immunobiol., No.8, pp 33-35, 1948

YELKIN, I. I.

USSR/Medicine - Influenza, Prevention Sep 48
Medicine - Antibiotics

"Experimental Application of Antibiotics as a Prophylaxis Against Grippe," I. I. ~~Yenkel~~ Yelkin, ~~Ln Kr~~ A. I. Belyayeva, ~~M.~~ L. K. Rubtsova, M. L. Turiv, S. I. Eydel'shteyn, Inst Biol Prophylaxis of Infections, 1½ pp

"Sov Med" No 9

Use of Lysozyme produced positive results. States that treatment must be started during initial stage of disease. Use of native streptomycin and erythrin under similar circumstances did not give satisfactory results.

Corrected 4 May 53 after Telephone [redacted] conversation with V [redacted] MM

24/49T64

YELKIN, I.J.; EIDELSTEYN, S.I; SUKHOTINSKAYA, M.A.

Aerosol application of streptomycin. Probl. tuberk., Moskva no.4:68-70 July-Aug. 1950. (CIML 20:1)

1. Of the Department of Experimental Therapy (Head -- Prof. Z. V. Yermol'yeva), All-Union Institute for Penicillin and Other Antibiotics (Director -- A. G. Baychikov).

USSR/Medicine - Antibiotics May 50
Microorganisms

"Method of Determining the Sensitivity of Microorganisms to Antibiotics," I. I. Yelkin, Dr Med Sci, S. I. Eydel'shteyn, Div of Experimental Therapy, All-Union Inst of Penicillin, 1½ pp

"Khirurgiya" No 5

Describes method, devised by M. P. Pokrovskiy, used by authors in 150 tests to determine sensitivity of various strains and combinations of strains of gram positive and negative microflora taken from patients with otorrhea to different antibiotics and sulfasol.

160T51

USSR/Medicine - Antibiotics (Contd) May 50

Finds sulfasol most effective on gram negative flora and therefore best therapeutic agent to use in such cases. Suggests use of both penicillin and sulfasol for combinations of both gram positive and negative strains. Includes table of data. Chief, Div of Experimental Therapy: Prof Z. V. Yermol'yeva.

160T51

YELKIN, I. I.

YELKIN, I., I.,

USSR/Medicine - Inhalation, Apparatus
Penicillin — Sep 50

Pa. 173T62

"Treatment by an Aerosol of Penicillin," I. I. Yelkin, S. I. Zydel'shteyn, M. A. Sukhotinskaya, L. K. Rubtsova, Dept Exptl Therapy, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Penicillin

"Sov Med" No 9, pp 23-26

Describes inhalator and tests of use in administering penicillin in form of aerosol. Finds very effective for treating diseases of upper respiratory tract and lungs caused by micoorganisms sensitive to penicillin. Other antibiotics

173T62

USSR/Medicine - Inhalation, Apparatus
(Contd) — Sep 50

can be similarly administered in penicillin resistant infections. Inhalation of penicillin aerosol 20-30 min creates therapeutic concn in blood of children for 8 hr and of adults for 24 hr. Dir, All-Union Sci Res Inst of Penicillin: A. G. Baychikov,

173T62

YELKIN, I.I.

Teaching of history of epidemiology. Sovet. zdravookhr. 11 no.5:53-58 Sept-Oct 1952.
(CIML 23:2)

1. Professor. 2. Moscow.

YELKIN, I.I.; RUBTSOVA, L.K.

Sensitivity of lactic acid bacteria to penicillin and streptomycin. Trudy AMN SSSR 22:84-87 '52.

(MLRA 6:6)

(Penicillin) (Strepromycin) (Lactic acid bacteria)

ELKIN, I.I.; EYDEL'SHTEYN, S.I.; KOFMAN, F.Ya., redaktor izdatel'stva; KIRSANOVA, N.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Works by Soviet authors on antibiotics, 1870-1950] Raboty otechestvennykh avtorov po antibiotikam (1870-1950 gg.); bibliografiia. Sost. I.I.Elkin i S.I.Eidel'shtein. Moskva, 1953. 130 p. (MLRA 10:8)

1. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR, Moscow
(BIBLIOGRAPHY--ANTIBIOTICS)

DROBINSKIY, I.R.; YELKIN, I.I., redaktor; POPRYADUKHIN, K.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Carrying of bacilli and its control] Batsillonositel'stvo i bor'ba s nim. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med. lit-ry, 1953. 369 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(EPIDEMIOLOGY)

YELKIN, I. I.

"Towards a New Advance in Epidemiology," Zhur. Mikro., Epidem. i Immuno., No 1, pp 6-11, 1953

Translation M-417, 2 May 55

GUSLITS, S.V.; YELKIN, I.I., zaveduyushchiy.

Some urgent problems in the epidemiology of major children's infections; on the seasonal aspects of diphtheria and scarlet fever. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. no.4:8-14 Ap'53. (MLRA 6:6)

1. Kafedra epidemiologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. (Diphtheria) (Scarlatina)

YELKIN, I.I.

Thematic plan of joint scientific research work of the Institutes of Epidemiology and Microbiology on the problems of dysentery. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.7:35-37 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:9)
(Dysentery)

KHAZANOV, M.I.; YELKIN, I.I., professor, zaveduyushchiy; TIMAKOV, V.D., professor, direktor.

Strengthen the relationship between science and practice. Zhur.mikrobiol. epid.i immun. no.7:46-48 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:9)

1. Otdel epidemiologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Khazanov and Yelkin). 2. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Timakov).
(Dysentery)

YEIKIN, I.I., professor (Moskva)

Contemporary problems in the prevention of dysentery. Sov. med. 18 no.7:7-10 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:8)
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, prevention and control
*present status)

ELKIN, I.I.

[Antibiotic aerosols; their production and clinical use] Aerozoli antibiotikov, ikh poluchenie i klinicheskoe primenenie. Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 255 p. (MIRA 8:11)
(AEROSOLS) (ANTIBIOTICS)

YELKIN, I.I.

Some aspects of the discussion on present-day problems of epidemiology. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.1:15-20 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:2)
(EPIDEMIOLOGY,
in Russia)

YELKIN, I.I.

YELKIN, I.I.

Tashkent scientific session; notes of a participant. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.1:122-126 Ja '55. (MLRA 8:2)
(COMMUNICABLE DISEASES)

YELKIN, I. I.

"Epidemiology of Dysentery in Light of Contemporary Facts." (paper read at a session of the institute's Scientific Council held during the first half of 1954.) Proceedings of Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya, 1954-56.

Division of Epidemiology, Yelkin, I. I.,head., Inst. Epidem. and Microbiol. im. Gamaleya, AMS USSR.

SO: Sum 1186, 11 Jan 57.

YELKIN, I.I. (Moskva)

Personnel to teach specialists. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 27 no.5:93 My '56. (MIRA 9:8)

(EPIDEMIOLOGY, educ.
in Russia)
(MICROBIOLOGY, educ.
same)

YELKIN, I.

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